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"blazing the way" into new fields (or brambles) as this does in several places one must express the wish that the author had given a fuller discussion of the controlling principles, and attempted to answer questions that constantly arise in one's mind. The author's discussions are not nearly so full nor vigorous as those of Mr. Eddy, and will suffer in comparison. The work, however, is much smaller, and although not touching upon labor combinations, it covers a much larger field than Mr. Eddy's work.

There is no expression as to the necessity or desirability of any national constitutional amendment, and no distrust of the present national legislation is suggested. As to the state anti-trust acts it is said "many statutes are unconstitutional and many wholly inadequate. Effective legislation can be the result only of radical changes. . . . It is idle, however, to say that the state cannot provide some relief from the evils of the corporate combination when relief is demanded." The author, throughout the work, scarcely ventures further than this in expressions concerning desirable or possible policies.

The mechanical execution of the work is excellent. Citations, both of statutes and decisions, upon all leading points are arranged alphabetically by states and parallel references to the various reports of the same case, with dates, are given. A full analytical table of contents, a good index, and numerous cross references in the notes furnish easy access to everything in the work. Everything indicates a faithful, careful, conscientious, and successful execution of the task the author set before himself—and it was one well worth doing in the way it is done.

H. L. WILGUS

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF THE SALE OF GOODS.—

In the form of Rules with Comments and Illustrations; Containing also the English "Sale of Goods Act." Second edition. By Reuben M. Benjamin, author of "Principles of Contract," Professor in the Bloomington Law School. Indianapolis and Kansas City: The Bowen-Merrill Co., 1901. Pp. x. 401.

This little book is made up chiefly of about sixty "Rules" wherein the general principles of the law of sale of goods are stated, followed by some comment upon these rules with lists of cases wherein they are stated or applied. This portion of the book takes up 257 pages. It is followed by a chapter (new in this edition) in the same style treating of the sale of goods under the statute of frauds. To this is appended the English "Sale of Goods Act 1893." The rules are printed in capitals; the comment in ordinary type. In framing the rules, the English Act was taken "as the basis of this work, by following the clauses of the Act with such modifications as might seem necessary to make them correct and logical inductions from the American cases."

Mr. Benjamin has been very successful in stating, so far as they can be stated in the form of rigid rules, the general principles of the law of sale, and when the time comes for the state to attempt to reduce the substantive law to the form of a code Mr. Benjamin's work will go far toward supplying the material in this department. The citation of cases is quite exhaustive and gives evidence of much care and patient research. The book cannot fail to be useful to the practitioner as a convenient hand-book both for its statement of principles and for its lists of well selected cases. Such a book, however, in the judgment of the present writer, is not very well adapted to class room

use. The very conciseness which might make it useful and attractive to the lawyer who understands how difficult it is to state the law in the form of rigid rules, often proves repellent and misleading to the student.

FLOYD R. MECHEM

ABBOTT'S BRIEF FOR THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CAUSES. Second Edition.
Lawyer's Co-operative Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y. 1902.
Pp. xx, 815, 8vo.

The first edition of this work was published in 1889, with Austin Abbott as its author, assisted by William C. Beecher. This new edition is a substantial improvement over the first, which in its day was an excellent hand-book, and well received by the profession.

An examination of this second edition has led us to conclude that it is certainly one of the most helpful books for the trial lawyer to be found among the already numerous practice books available to him. This edition has been prepared by the editorial staff of its publishers and brings the book down to date, adding new cases and many new propositions, particularly such as have been made prominent through the discussion of courts in the years since the publication of the first edition. This new matter has enlarged the book till it now contains substantially twice as much as the former edition.

The plan of the book is to take up the questions in the order in which they would occur in the ordinary progress of the trial, beginning with questions growing out of the constitutional right of the accused to counsel, and taking up in natural order, questions pertaining to the finding of the indictment, the arraignment, the demurrer or plea, bills of particulars, continuances, separate trials, selection of trial jury, supervision of jury, the opening statement, compelling election by the prosecutor, presence and competency of witness, order of proof, rules of evidence applicable to various classes of evidence and to the examination of witnesses in its production, the taking of the case from the jury, the argument of counsel, the instruction of the jury, the verdict and the judgment. This outline gives no adequate idea of the fund of practical legal knowledge, here to be found for the trial lawyer. Many matters of great practical value found here are not brought to mind with the above outline; such as the presence of the accused, manacled, motions to quash, change of venue, experiments before the jury, inspection of the accused, decoys, detectives and spies, use of documents by the jury, and the like.

While the citations are not exhaustive, they seem fairly illustrative, and reasonably accurate. It is too much to expect that it would completely satisfy every person having occasion to use it. No author can possibly foresee the various points of view from which his readers will come to consider the merits of his book. Some will feel disappointed in not finding here some particular matter he thinks within the scope of the book. We confess to a little disappointment in not finding, in view of the now wide prevalence of that method of procedure, treatment of that class of questions which grow out of, and are peculiar to, the prosecution upon complaint and information as distinguished from presentation upon indictment. But on the whole the book compels the statement that in its own peculiar field, there is nothing more practically helpful for the criminal lawyer.

VICTOR H. LANE